

KIRK ANDERSON

THE VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 1.

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THE VALLEY TAN.

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KIRK ANDERSON.

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JOE BOWERS' WEDDING.

BY ONE WHO WAS "THAR."

The county of —, "away up in the mountains," boasts of one of the best judges in California. On the bench he is firm, decided, and prompt, not caring a snap of his finger for either the applause of friends, or the mutterings of enemies. He is, perhaps, the most devoted man to the law in all creation, and his head so full of what he terms "judicial talk," that he not unfrequently finds himself making learned charges and passing sentence outside of the court room.

On a recent occasion, the judge was called on to exercise the "power and authority in him vested," in the case of a young couple, who desired to have their hearts united in the holy band of wedlock. Of course he consented to perform the pleasing duty, and on the appointed evening, was promptly on hand, at the house at which the affair was to come off. The room was crowded by the beauty and fashion of the town, and none looked more dignified or happy than the judge himself, who was dressed within an inch of his life.

It is customary on occasions of the kind referred to, for the good folks of mountain towns to pass around the credit freely, and to their everlasting credit, we will add, they consider no harm for one to manifest his interest in the joyous event, by getting "live."

The judge is an ardent admirer of fair sex, having in the course of his life led the third one to the altar. To his own language, he is "a great lover in weddings," and that he should come a little mellow amid the glories of the evening, was not to be wondered at by those who knew him intimately. He had the weakness of all judges. He would take his "tod," the wine had passed round and round, the music had ceased. The time for the wedding of Joseph Bowers and Nancy Harkens, had arrived. Every heart was throbbing with the most delightful emotions. The young gentleman desired to know how "Joe" would stand it, and the young ladies were anxious to see "Nancy" would suffer the awful shock. Others, again, who had closely observed the turn of affairs during the evening, fixed their attention upon the judge to see how he would come out of the scrape.

At length the trying moment was announced. The judge arose very cautiously from the chair which he had occupied in one corner of the room, and fixing his eye over the company, he gazed the sheriff of the county, who present as an invited guest. The judge had imbibed just enough to make him forget the nature of his business. He was full of "judicial talk," and required but the presence of the sheriff to get him. Looking sternly at the sheriff, he shouted:

"Sheriff, open the Court and call the jury!"

General twitter followed this command, in the midst of which the sheriff "took the court" gently by the arm, and led him to his seat in the corner, at the same time informing the august person of his mistake.

Everything now bid fair for a pleasant and sudden termination of the affair, until another annoyance, which was nothing less than the absence of the bridegroom, was observed. It turned out that he had just stepped across the street to join his friends in a parting drink, but before his return, some cold-blooded wag had whispered into the ear of our foggy judge, the cause of "delay in proceedings." Instantly the chair corner moved, and in that direction all eyes were fixed.

"Mr. Sheriff," slowly drawled the judge, "bring Joe into court on a suppenar"—the judge had his own way of pronouncing the word—then addressing the bride who stood in the foreground, and hung her head in confusion, he added, "I spose you're the plaintiff. Well, don't take on. Innocence and virtue will be protected by this here court."

This was the saddest blunder of all. The judge was again made to see his mistake, and would have been considerable set back, had it not been for a corrective in the shape of "forty drops of the critter," which he instantly applied.

In a few moments all was ready, in right down earnest. The bridegroom had arrived, full of joy. The bride in "gorgeous array" stood at his side. The company pressed forward. The excitement was intense. The judge never looked so dignified in his life. He evidently felt every inch a judge.

"J-J-o-e B-B-B-o-w-e-r-s," commenced the man of law, in that distressing style of speech with which he was invariably troubled when under the influence of liquor. "J-J-o-e B-B-B-o-w-e-r-s, stand up. Have y-y-you anything to s-s-say w-w-why s-s-sen-tence—"

"Stop, stop, stop, Judge," shouted the Sheriff from the back part of the room. "You are not going to hang the man, but marry him."

The Judge drew a long breath and blinked rapidly, but stood his ground well. Recovering himself, he proceeded:

"J-J-o-e B-B-B-o-w-e-r-s, do y-you t-t-take Nancy H-H-Harkens for your wife, so h-h-h-e-lp you God?"

This was a tolerable effort, and Joe nodded assent.

"N-N-Nancy Harkens, it now remains for this here C-C-Court to—"

Here the Sheriff again interrupted the Judge, reminding him of the real business of the evening.

"Miss N-Nancy," resumed the Judge, after being set aright, "d-d-d-o y-y-you t-t-take J-J-Joe B-B-B-Bowers for a husband, t-t-to the best of your knowledge and b-b-belief, or d-d-d-o you not?"

"You bet!" softly answered the light-hearted Nancy.

The Judge then took the hands of the happy couple, and joining them, wound up the business as follows:

"It now r-r-remains for this here C-C-Court to pronounce you, J-J-Joe Bowers, and y-y-you, Nancy Harkens, man and wife; and" (here the Judge paused to wipe the perspiration from his face,) "m-may G-G-God O-r-mity h-h-have mercy on y-y-y-our souls! Sheriff, remove the culprits!"

The company roared. Joe and Nancy weakened. The Sheriff was taken with a leaving. The Judge let himself out loose in a glass of apple jack. Taken by and large, it was the greatest wedding ever witnessed.

At a sale of farming stock at Gloucester, the auctioneer gave the following extempore description of a cow:

Long in her legs, bright in her eyes, Short in her legs, thin in her thighs, Big in her ribs, wide in her pines, Full in her bosom small in her shins, Long in her face, fine in her tail, And never deficient in filling her pail.

The Last Hope of Mexico.

We receive almost together the cheering advices of the opening of the Tehuantepec transit and the success of the Democrats in Mexico. There is an intimate relation between the triumph of the Liberals and the creation of what both countries supremely require—the shortest, safest, and most advantageous lines of inter-sea traffic. President Juarez, the Democratic and constitutional Chief Magistrate of Mexico, understands the value as clearly and desires as ardently the opening of such mediums of development as the Tehuantepec transit, and a direct continental road to the Gulf of California, as President Buchanan. The news of the early and firm establishment in power of Juarez is therefore an object of general interest to the people of both countries.

President Benito Juarez is heartily, radically, and unchangeably American in his plan of foreign policy, and as thoroughly Democratic in his aspirations for the domestic regeneration of Mexico. All this is but dimly understood in the United States, for Juarez, Ocampo, Mata, and their special colleagues among the "Liberals," represent a new class of men, which is only beginning to be felt in Mexico, and of which hitherto we have had no practical knowledge in our relations with her. These men are the cream and flower of the native sons of Mexico; men in most of whose veins flows more or less of the blood of the original lords of that magnificent empire; men in the prime of manhood, who have learned in the stern apprenticeship of anarchy and misrule that the adulterous union of Church and State is equally fatal to the purity of religion and the elevation of the masses; men who, having studied with care the springs of the unexampled prosperity of the Union, have learned why Mexico, though rich in all the elements of greatness, is sinking into an abyss of misery, through the restless ambition of a legion of revolutionists by profession.

Zuloaga and most of his predecessors, back to Santa Anna, are of this tribe of anarchists, and all of them have united to this selfish disregard of the internal peace and development of their unfortunate country—an unlimited subservience to anti-American propositions of European policy.

President Juarez is in every point of view the enemy of these revolutionary leeches. He accepted the thorny honors of the Presidency as a mission of regeneration, in the hope of making the first step in the emancipation of the Mexican people from their long servitude to the crushing despotism of all that is worst in monkish and military intolerance. To bring in capital and industry from every part of the world, Juarez proposes a just and liberal (though judiciously guarded) system of colonization and mining development, which is something very different from the crude, uncertain, and inefficient projects which have hitherto been attempted; and if his are carried out they will treble the value of every mine and every yard of good soil in Mexico, and will give profitable employment to thousands of her laboring classes. To open to immediate production her rich but half depopulated mining districts, and at the same time establish permanent and mutually advantageous relations with this Government, President Juarez accredited Don Juan M. Mata as Minister to the United States. Senor Mata's distinguished personal qualifications, as well as the dignified tenor of his official representations, commanded the instant respect and confidence of the members of our Cabinet; and it is believed that nothing but the formality of

Juarez taking possession of the Mexican capital is now wanting to complete a cordial alliance equally honorable and beneficial to both Republics.

The first fruits of the treaty, we anticipate, will be a consummation of a priceless system of free highways to the Pacific, by Tehuantepec and the Gulf of California, with neutral ports at the termini, under such guarantees on the part of both Governments as will protect the sovereign dignity of both Republics, and secure to the inhabitants of each all the immunities and privileges in the territory of the other which they enjoy under their own flag.

The Decline in Immigration.

The total number of immigrants landed at this port up to November 3rd is only 70,525, about one fourth the number which used to arrive to the same date a few years ago. The cause of the decline is obvious. Since the encumbered estates act went into effect in Ireland the condition of that country has rapidly improved; and the wretched failure of the political attempts of 1848 has diverted men's minds into better and more profitable channels. Germany has lost so much blood that it is not in a healthy state, and the progress of German manufacturers affords employment to the entire population. Throughout Europe, for many years, the harvests have been good; a blessing which must be ascribed partly to the bounty of providence, and partly to the improved agricultural methods lately adopted.

That the United States is a better country for young men to settle in than any of the countries of Europe must be obvious to all who study rightly the economical consequence of abundance of cheap land and absolute freedom, industrial, commercial, and social. No country of Europe offers such opportunities of well-doing to the hardy emigrant as the United States. If the truth were known, therefore, and no such feeling existed as love of home, it would be depopulated, and the United States would be filled with foreign immigrants of every race, type, and nation.

But the checks of the operation of the rule are powerful. Notwithstanding the large emigration to America, a very imperfect notion of the prospects of immigrants here is entertained in Europe. In the rural district of continental Europe, the United States are still a land of adventure, of uncertainty, of peril. No man will risk himself here if he have any prospects at all at home. Furthermore, the home feeling is powerful in the mind of all the European races; Germans, English, Scotch, French, and Irish regard the United States as an inferior country to their native land. They would rather stay at home and live moderately, than come here and feast plentifully. The feeling may be unphilosophical; but it is natural, and it is general.—Register.

A DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON.—It seems a paradox, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the more deadly and destructive war is made, the greater the economy of human life—the more certain the missile, the fewer the number on the death roll. Gunpowder, with musketry and cannon, destroyed the use of defensive armor—yet battles are now gained with less loss of life than in the days of the long bow, cross-bow, and the deadly hand-to-hand encounter.

These considerations must be our excuse, on the ground of humanity and true patriotism, for calling most forcibly the attention of Government to a very important implement of warfare. We do so the more earnestly, as we believe

it will afford us a means of improving our coast defense.

The failure of the Lancaster shell makes it doubtful, if we succeed in manufacturing rifle cannon, whether they could be applied to anything but the propulsion of round shot. To increase the deadly nature of our round shot, with the same instrument, we divided our shot into parts, or contrived to burst it into fragments among our adversaries. Seeing that we cannot rifle our cannon, because of the mass of metal we have to deal with, Sir Charles Shaw—the author of the invention which we now proceed to describe—proposes to divide our cannon itself as well as the shot. He replaces the field piece, cannon or howitzer, by a row of rifle barrels, twenty-five in number. These are accurately placed on the same level, each barrel diverging slightly from the central, and so that the volley of rifle bullets discharged by the barrels will cover a width of about five yards at a distance of eight hundred yards. Sir Charles Shaw's infernal machine, placed on wheels, and made far lighter and far more manageable than a brass nine-pounder gun.

This implement may, therefore, be regarded as a rifled cannon, divided into twenty-five portions, as destructive as grape or canister shot at 500 yards, the Shrapnell shell at 800 yards, with its deadly aim extended as far as the rifle can reach. Conceive a battery of horse artillery with four of Sir C. Shaw's infernal machines substituted for their guns. The rifle battery is equal in effect to 25 rifles deliberately aimed, not from a man's shoulder, but from a fixed rest. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to regard one rifle battery manned by three riflemen, as a fair equivalent for a company of soldiers firing from the ranks. —London News.

A LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY.

—An enterprising traveling agent for a well-known Cleveland Tombstone Manufacturing factory lately made a business visit to a small town in an adjoining county. Hearing in the village that a man in a remote part of the township had lost his wife, he thought he would go and see him, and offer him consolation, a grave stone, on his usual reasonable terms. He started. The road was a horribly frightful one, but the agent persevered and finally arrived at the bereaved man's house. Bereaved man's hired girl told the agent that the bereaved man was splitting fence rails "over the pasture, about two miles." The indefatigable agent hitched his horse and started for the "pasture." After falling into all manner of mudholes, scratching himself with briars and tumbling over decayed logs, the agent at length found the bereaved man. In a subdued voice he asked the man if he had lost his wife. The man said he had. The agent was very sorry to hear of it, and sympathized with the man very deeply in his great affliction; but death, he said, was an insatiable archer, and shot down all of both high and low degree. Informed the man that "what was her loss was his gain," and would be glad to sell him a grave stone to mark the spot where the beloved one slept—marble or common stone, as he chose, at prices defying competition. The bereaved man said there was "a little difficulty in the way." "Haven't you lost your wife?" inquired the agent. "Why, yes, I have," said the man, "but no grave stone ain't necessary; but you see the cussed critter ain't dead. She's scooted with another man!" The agent retired.

When is a boat like a knife? When it is a cutter.

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, EDITOR.

G. S. L. CITY, JANUARY, 11, 1859.

A FREE PRESS.

There is no subject of more importance than this great lever of public opinion, and especially the influence it can and must exert in a new Territory. It is a part of the magna charta of the free institutions of America, a constituent element of Liberty itself, which can never be assailed without attacking the very principles which lay at the root of our free institutions. We have established a free press in this Territory, and the assurances we have received from both correspondents and the Press abroad warrant us in asserting that we have their cordial support and warmest sympathies. We have been assailed here most vituperatively, but it matters not; the *Valley Tan* will go on, and our friends in the States may rest assured that we shall endeavor to give them the latest and most reliable intelligence concerning the affairs and incidents in this Territory.

The Message and the Overland Mail Routes.

We observe that the subject of Overland Mail routes to the Pacific is attracting considerable attention in the East, and the Butterfield route, is the especial theme of hosianna's from the Press.

We have no objection to any of the rival routes. On the contrary, they deserve all the praise that can be bestowed upon them; but then, we have a right in this latitude, to ask and demand, especially from the Government, "fair play." However interested the Government may be in the transmission of its mails, its high functions should not be used as an engine of oppression, where individual enterprise is in competition.

In the transmission of the President's Message to California, it looks very like there was some "Shenanigan" used, and that the Southern routes, and particularly the Butterfield route, was especially favored. The contractors on this, the Salt Lake route, Messrs. Hockaday & Co., of the Eastern division, and Chorpennig & Co., of the Western, went to great trouble and expense to fix their respective lines in order, for a race with all the other routes, whether of steam, mustangs, or mules. Sharing an honest pride in the measure, we in connection with the Contractors, deputed a special messenger to St. Louis, and accredited him to the office of the *Missouri Republican*, where every facility was offered him, and he secured the Message, as soon as an impression of it was taken upon the form of the Republican, and started. The messenger, George Merrick, is one among the very best conductors on the line, and he put it through in an almost incredible short space of time.

Major Chorpennig started his messenger immediately upon its arrival here, and if there had been no favoritism used, the San Francisco papers would have had it be our route inside of seventeen days. But the Butterfield Ponies it appears, out-jockeyed our arrangements by making a false start, and went off several days in advance of the tap of the drum. Still it is not without its good results, it has demonstrated the fact that the Salt Lake route is the shortest, and can be made the swiftest route to the Pacific. While the other routes carried the Message through, we distanced them altogether on time, and without bragging can do it all ways.

This time it should be remembered was made in mid-winter, when the storms of the South Pass, Rocky Ridge and the Rocky Mountain canyons had to be encountered. In the rival routes across, and through the wilderness, let us have at least an open field, and a fair fight.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—This court, Judge Sinclair presiding, is still in session, and has under consideration the case of James Ferguson, who was indicted for threatening and attempting to intimidate a United States officer, while in the discharge of his official duties. The result has not transpired, but then it would not require even the proverbial sagacity of a Yankee to guess it.—*nous verons*, which being very liberally interpreted means "you bet."

The Legislature has been in session now several weeks, and but little has been effected, except an act districting the Territory into Judicial districts, and the granting of exclusive and personal franchises, which has hitherto in a measure formed the sum total of Utah legislation.

We must apologise to our readers if there is a lack of editorial in this week's issue, as we have been confined to our room for several days by indisposition, and scarcely in the condition to pen a paragraph.

Personal.

The Mail that came in last night, brought us about a bushel of exchanges. Our friends of the Press gang in the States, will please, one and all, accept our thanks for the many kind and friendly notices they have taken of us, and the interest they manifest in our enterprise.

PREACHING.—On last Sunday, the Tabernacle was crowded, and a discourse was delivered by Mr. Orson Pratt. It was doctrinal, and, to his credit be it spoken, free from those displays of blackguardism which has so signally characterised similar discourses from the same platform heretofore.

MARRIAGE.—Last week the rites of matrimony were solemnized between two parties in this City, in which Governor Cumming officiated. The Governor performed the ceremony in the most impressive manner, and to the surprise of all us Bachelors who were present and expected to have some fun.

The ceremony was an imposing one, and reflected great credit upon the Governor's first effort. At the conclusion, and before the Bach's could get a chance, he took the first kiss from the Bride, and we followed close after, his Excellency's official position giving him the advantage of our good looks in the premises.

We are indebted to "Langton's Pioneer Express" for late files of California papers.

We have received several communications, which we are compelled to defer until our next.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Eastern mail arrived last night, and through it we have full files of Eastern exchanges. There is no news of importance. Congress, it appears, is occupied in considering the question of impeaching Judge Watrons, who is charged with fraud and peculation. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has been ousted by a caucus committee from his position as chairman of the Committee on Territories, and it is supposed the action of the caucus will be confirmed by a vote of the Senate. This is the short term; and from all appearances so far, it does not promise much in the way of business. A proposition similar to the one suggested last winter is on foot to abrogate the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

A bill has been introduced in the house by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, to secure the construction of a central Pacific Railroad, provides for branches from two points on the navigable waters of the Missouri river—one opposite to Iowa, and the other opposite to Missouri—the two branches to converge and unite within two hundred miles of the Missouri river, and thence run to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. The usual appropriation of the alternate sections within six miles are to be appropriated, and government is to appropriate to the contractors twelve thousand dollars a mile, to be reimbursed to the government in transportation of mails and military stores—the construction to be offered by the President to the best bidder, as proposed by Senator Gwin's bill.

This plan starts at the outer rim of our present railroad connections, and terminates on the navigable waters in the centre of California population. It is claimed that it would be equally convenient to slave and free States—convenient to the North and South—and convenient for connections with all our Pacific Territories. It would follow the emigrant route up the Platte, through Utah, and be about sixteen or eighteen hundred miles long.

The bill was referred to the Select Committee on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, which was revived for the purpose of its consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1858. Lieut. Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, has prepared a preliminary report of the results of his expedition for the exploration of the Colorado of the West, which will probably appear with the report of the Secretary of War. The expedition was a highly successful one, and the results are of an important character. He ascended that river in a steamboat five hundred miles, and considers the navigation practicable for that distance for steamers of light draught. It is thought that the opening of this river may develop an economical avenue of transportation to large portions of New Mexico, California and Utah.

After the hydrographic survey, an examination was made of the previously unknown region along the thirty-sixth parallel, which is traversed by the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and the country was found to possess such novel and remarkable features as to render the explorations of the highest interest.

There is little if any doubt that a law will be passed at the present session of Congress extending the pre-emption laws to Utah. At present no settler in the Territory has a legal title to his land. The surveys are progressing, and already two millions of acres are

ready for the market. From what is said in military quarters, it is probable that a strong force will continue to be kept in Utah. The Mormons are quiet at present, they are not resigned to the circumstances which surround them.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Bernhisel, of Utah, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake City.

Mr. Stevens, of Washington, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Military to inquire into the expediency of constructing a wagon road from Fort Arbuckle to Seattle, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, and the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbia rivers for military purposes. Adjourned till Thursday.

We have received the following communication from a lady, and cheerfully publish it, for it shall never be said we were wanting in gallantry towards the sex:—

Mr. ANDERSON:

SIR:—My husband belongs to the Legislature of Utah; and I heard him say that the body of which he is a member wanted the President's message, but not your paper. In their ignorant simplicity and frankness they told you so, and sent it back to you; and this is all there is about it. He hopes that treason is not committed by this act.

Will you please insert this communication in your paper. If, however, you decline, you will show how liberal you are.—Reject the humble tribute of a lady! I am persuaded that your gallantry will not permit you to do it.

Respectfully, B. M. W.

G. S. L. CITY, Jan. 6, 1859.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, }
January 8th, 1859. }

KIRK ANDERSON, ESQ.:

I think I have heard you say that you designed publishing an independent journal, and that communications properly authenticated and couched in proper language could always find admission into your columns.

A few issues since reference was made to the existence in this Territory of a Danite band; permit me in all honesty and sincerity to assure you such is not the fact. I have been a resident of the Territory many years, and know its workings; but no such organization as referred to never did, nor does not now exist here. I know it is a common rumor, and many, doubtless, honestly believe it; but it is a common error. Notwithstanding your prejudices, and knowing you socially, I do not believe that you would intentionally do a wrong; and as you profess to conduct an independent paper, I respectfully submit the above to your consideration.

TRUTH.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

We have made arrangements with the Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Company, which will enable us to furnish news two days in advance. The following is a summary received by the last mail. The Company, we are informed, are now in successful communication from Genoa in Carson Valley with all the principal cities in the State of California:

Telegraphic.

PER F. AND H. LINE TO GENOA, CARSON VALLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1858.

The President's Message arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, via Butterfield route, in nineteen days and eighteen hours, from St. Louis.

From the Mariposa Democrat we learn that on Thursday last, Col. Jno. C. Fremont passed through Quartzburg towards Stockton at a rattling speed. In a few moments the Under-Sheriff of the County hove in sight, also in full speed. On being asked the cause, the officer said he was in haste to overtake Fremont, and had no time to explain. Whether he effected the arrest, we have not learned, as the "Col." is hard to catch when he gets a good start.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Dec. 26, 1858.

No news of interest. We are now receiving the President's Message, by telegraph, from San Francisco. Weather cloudy, but mild.

PLACERVILLE, Dec. 26, 12 m.

Weather cloudy, with appearance of rain. The Salt Lake mail just arrived. Three days within schedule time.

GENOA, Dec. 26, 1858.

P.S.—Langton & Co.'s Pioneer Express arrived to-day direct from Downieville via the "Henness Pass." First trip. It is the intention of the Co. to run regular on this route during the season.

Proceedings of the Meeting held at the Clear Creek House, Dec. 11th, 1858.

Below will be found a notice calling a meeting at Clear Creek, in this county, on the 11th inst., together with the full and entire proceedings of the meeting held under said call, as handed to us by the Secretary:

NOTICE!

There will be a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Carson, Jacks, Eagle and Washo Valleys, Gold Canon and Truckee Meadows, held at the Clear Creek House on the 11th inst., to take into consideration the best system of Government, and for the adoption of some form whereby the will of the majority shall be heard.

Let every lover of our common country be in attendance.

December 24, 1858.

Pursuant to notice, a general mass meeting of the citizens of Carson, Jacks, Eagle and Washo Valleys, Gold Canon and Truckee Meadows, convened at the Clear Creek Ranch, Dec. 11th, 1858, to consider the measures best adapted to secure a fair expression of the majority in the election of officers and the general welfare of the country.

The meeting was called to order by Maj. Wm. M. Ormsby, of Genoa; John L. Carey, of Carson Valley, was elected President; and B. L. King, of Eagle Valley, and Hiram Mott, of Carson Valley, chosen Vice Presidents; Samuel Tyler was chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Maj. Ormsby.

The minutes of the last Committee Meeting, upon which the call for this convention was based, were then called for and ordered.

These minutes contain a memorial to John S. Child, and said resolutions.

It was moved and seconded that the convention take up and consider one resolution at a time, in the order that they had been read, commencing with the first resolution.

Carried.

It was moved and seconded that resolution one be adopted.

A. S. Hammuck, Esq., Maj. Ormsby and John Musser, Esq., discussed the resolution with much interest, energy and ability.

It was then moved and seconded to reconsider the former vote. Carried.

It was then moved and seconded that the convention take up the minutes of the last Committee meeting and consider them as a whole, as far as resolution No. 2, inclusive.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that the President appoint a committee to draft and present resolutions to the convention, for the government of resolutions No. 3 and 4, in the minutes of the last Committee meeting, in case of their adoption by the convention. Carried.

Theo. Winters, Maj. Wm. M. Ormsby, Mr. Barber and Saml. Tyler were appointed as such committee, and required to report to the convention as soon as practicable.

The Convention then adjourned until the committee should prepare their report.

In a few minutes the convention was again called to order by the President.

The report of the committee read and received, and the committee discharged.

The former question was then called up.

The memorial and resolutions now before the convention were read.

Maj. Ormsby, A. S. Hammuck and John Musser, Esq., then ably and intelligently discussed the matters before the convention, evincing an earnest zeal that the people of Carson county should retain their rights.

It was moved and seconded that the memorial to John S. Child be adopted.

The memorial was then ordered read, and after its reading, was adopted.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN S. CHILD.

CARSON VALLEY, NOV. 1858.

To John S. Child:

We are a law-abiding people; we love our country; we are Americans, and not traitors to our native land. Would to God all our citizens could say the same, then there would be no differences in our feelings. We live in a Republican government, and we are Republicans; we wish to be governed by the majority and not by the minority; therefore, we wish you to listen to our common voice; then, let your acts be governed by the dictates of your own conscience, if, thereby, the heavens fall.

We are honest in our motives; you be the same. We do not wish to be governed by Mormon Laws; you and your particular clans do. Those laws are obnoxious to Americans, and we repeat we are Americans. Then, hear:

Whereas, a few of our citizens did meet in secret, in the town of Genoa, Carson Valley, Utah Territory, in the month of July last, and there with more of the undermining and dishonorable feelings than with that of the interest of their country, petition, unknowingly to the masses, to his Excellency Governor Cummings, of said Territory, for an appointment of a Probate Judge, giving said Judge full powers of organizing (or re-organizing) a county under the statutes of said Territory, to be called Carson County; and whereas, said Governor did here grant said petition, though contrary to said statutes, and through gross misrepresentations appoint one John S. Child, an incapable person and incompetent to fill the high post of Probate Judge of the now to be created county; and whereas, said Governor did appoint said Child as said Probate Judge, and said Judge did call an election for the election of the various officers to fill the offices under said statutes, viz: one Assemblyman; 1 Sheriff; 1 County Recorder; 1 County Surveyor; 1 County Treasurer; 3 Selectmen; 1 Justice of the Peace, and 1 Constable for each precinct; said election to be held on the thirteenth day of October, 1858; and whereas, said election was had and held at said time, in obedience to said call of said Judge, and the Inspectors or Judges and Clerks of said election at the various precincts forwarded to said Judge and his Clerk their respective returns.

His Honor, the Probate Judge, did pretend to feel and think that he had the discretionary power "to furnish certain precincts with a copy of the Territorial Act concerning Elections, and others none, but leave them in ignorance how to vote, make returns, &c.," and said Judge did, in connection with his Clerk, S. A. Kinsey, "use the discretionary power" to throw out all the returns of said

election, except the 1st and 2d precincts, thereby declaring a tie as to Assemblyman, and proclaiming the election of men (being two) who, according to the vote, were obnoxious to a large majority of our citizens, and whereas, in said tie (as we understand) Judge has contrary to all law proceeded in connection with said election to draw cuts or lots "as who should be Assemblyman; and whereas, we believe, after deliberate consideration, all proceedings both of the Governor and Judge Probate to be wholly illegal and void under the organic act. To be it

Resolved, That, whereas we, the undersigned, believe, after deliberate consideration, all proceedings both of the Governor and Judge Probate to be wholly illegal and void under the organic act. To be it

SECTION 2d. That we, the undersigned, believing and knowing, in fact, that the "large" majority and the sound doctrine that the majority should pledge our lives and property to the action of ours to the contrary of the organized under Mormon Statutes.

SEC. 3. Resolved further, That the adoption of the foregoing, if the present course, he dealt with with the opinion of this Committee.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on S. A. Kinsey and him to transfer the records and all papers of the citizens Recorder of said county, and retain them until they can be placed in possession of some competent person to take charge of them, taking suitable security from said person for the faithful discharge of his duties as recorder, and also for the transfer of all records and papers in his possession to his successor, upon his election and qualification.

After the adoption of the memorial was moved and seconded that the memorial be adopted. After a lengthy discussion it was adopted.

On motion, the 2d resolution was without further discussion.

Moved and seconded that the committee provided for in resolution No. 2. Carried.

The Chair forthwith proceeded to such committee:

Bolin Abernathie, Samuel Tyler, Sides, Wm. Wade, Wm. M. Ormsby, Ter Cossar, David H. Barber, Theaters, Mark Stebbins and Samuel Barber.

Maj. Wm. M. Ormsby was Chairman of said committee by the vote.

The resolutions drafted by the committee for the government of resolutions No. 3 and 4, adopted by the last committee meeting, were then called up and read.

Resolved, That in case of the adoption of this convention of resolutions, the Olds be allowed one month in which to vacate his office, and his behavior in his exit, providing his behavior in his exit, while he remains to the "People's" committee.

Resolved, That the Sheriff is hereby ordered to exercise strict vigilance with the department of L. Olds; and at the expiration of the time allowed for his departure he does not conform to the spirit of resolution No. 1, then to summon to his aid such men as he may deem necessary and arrest his person and proceed to him the verdict rendered by the Jury at Clear Creek Ranch, the 16th day of June, 1858.

It was moved and seconded that resolution be adopted.

A lengthy and general discussion took place, and the resolution was so amended to read five months instead of one.

Moved and seconded that the 2d resolution be adopted. Carried.

Moved and seconded that resolution 4 be adopted of the last resolution.

Resolved, That this committee recognize the people to sustain the award of the empaneled at Clear Creek on the 11th of June, 1858; pledged our lives to the full execution of its awards.

Resolved, That the Sheriff is hereby ordered to possess himself of the person of Olds, and have him (the said L. Olds) coming for the action of the meeting of the 11th day of December, 1858.

Luther Olds being present, the Jury at Clear Creek, was then called upon the reading of this, Mr. Olds made some remarks, stating as a reason coming back that he supposed he had sufficient punishment for the crime committed, and expected to find the authorities fully organized; that he was coming within the pale of the laws, and that a majority of the people were willing for him to come; and if all, he would be handled by the citizens.

The question being called on three times they were adopted.

Maj. Wm. M. Ormsby then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That at all hazards we will support the action of this meeting. It was adopted without a dissenting voice.

A majority of the meeting then pledged to sustain the action of the meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Proceedings of the Meeting held at Genoa, December 23rd, 1858.

A meeting of the citizens of Carson Valley was held, pursuant to notice, at Old Station, on Thursday evening, December 23rd, 1858. The following is the proceedings of said meeting:

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of Carson Valley was held at Old Station, on Thursday, December 23rd, 1858. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. K. Kellogg, President, Wm. M. Ormsby, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of four was ordered to draft preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, believe and knowing, in fact, that the "large" majority and the sound doctrine that the majority should pledge our lives and property to the action of ours to the contrary of the organized under Mormon Statutes.

Resolved, That the adoption of the foregoing, if the present course, he dealt with with the opinion of this Committee.

HUMOROUS!

PARODY.

I never had a sucking pig,
And fed and nursed it in the sty,
But when 'twas grown up fat and big,
And fit to kill—'twas sure to die.

Why can not a deaf man be legally condemned for murder? Because the law says, no man can be condemned without a hearing.

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet, Sadi, "but once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and was contented with my lot."

PICKING UP CHARACTER.—Jerold met Alfred Bunn one day in Jermyn-street. Bunn stopped Jerold and said: "What! I suppose you're strolling about, picking up character?"

Jerold—"Well, not exactly; but there's plenty lost hereabouts."

A countryman, who witnessed a lady lifting up her dress, exclaimed, upon beholding the numerous tiers of hoops that encircled her petticoat in the shape of crinoline: "Well, may I be hanged, if she ain't got a five barred gate wrapped round her."

HUNGER PROOF.—Boswell, the biographer and worshiper of Dr. Johnson, observing to the latter that there was no instance of a beggar dying for want in the streets of Scotland—"I believe, sir, you are very right," says Johnson, "but this does not arise from the want of beggars, but the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."

"Sambo, what you git dat watch you wear to meeting lass Sunday?"

"How you know I had a watch?"

"Bekase I seed de chain hang out the pocket in front."

"Go way, niggah! spose you see halter on my neck, you tink dar is hoss inside of me."

STRETCHING THINGS.—An impatient Welshman called to his wife, "Come, come, isn't the breakfast ready? I've had nothing since yesterday, and tomorrow will be the third day!" This is equal to the calling of the stirring housewife, who roused her maid at four o'clock with: "Come, Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning. To-morrow's Tuesday, next day's Wednesday—half the week gone, and nothing done yet!"

DOWN BELOW.—The faculty of Williams College used to employ an Irishman named Jemmy to make fires, sweep, wait on the students, and do "chores" generally. One of the boys pretended to be quite mad at him one day, and, after blowing him up badly, went on to say, "Jemmy, this can't last always; by and by you will get your deserts, and you'll go to the bad place; what do you suppose you'll do there?" "Oh," said Jemmy, "I suppose they'd set me to waiting on the students just as they do here."

DIGGS saw a note lying on the ground, but knew it was a counterfeit, and walked on without picking it up. He told Smithers the story, when the latter said:

"Do you know, Diggs, you have committed a very grave offense?"

"Why, what have I done?"

"You have passed a counterfeit bill, knowing it to be such," said Smithers, and without a smile he fled.

SNOORING.—A Western statesman, in one of his tours in the far west, stopped all night at a house where he was put in the same room with twenty strangers. He was very much annoyed by the snoring of two persons. The black boy of the hotel entered the room, when our narrator said to him: "Ben, I will give you five dollars if you will kill that man next to me, who snores so dreadfully." "Can't kill him for five dollars; but if massa will advance on the price, I'll try what I can do." By this time the stranger had ceased his nasal fury. So, stepping up to the other, he woke him, and said: "My friend, you're talking in your sleep, and exposing all the secrets of the Brandon Bank, (he was a director) you had better be careful." He was careful, for he did not go to sleep again that night.

A MODEST WITNESS.—We find in a Pennsylvania paper a fancy report of a crim. con. case, in which one Jerry Slade, a rough countryman, was the principal witness. We give the nub of it, as it contains a great moral lesson. The parties to the dialogue are the counsel for plaintiff and Jerry. "Spondulix" is Jerry's phrase for money; referring in this instance to a couple of "saw-horses," that is, ten-dollar bills:

"And do you know the reason Captain Bumper gave Mrs. Nicely these two saw-horses as you call them?" "I don't, sir; I hear him say that them spondulix would buy a silk frock like Mrs. Wetherell's, and she said yes, it would; but I ain't a-going to swear to anything more'n this." "Did Mrs. Nicely's dress appear much disordered?" "I guess not. It was d-d badly torn, I recollect. Mebby you mean that!" "I do, and am much obliged to you for your straightforward testimony. How did you come to see the parties in the grove?" "Well, I was there myself a-lying off' under an old tree, an' I seed Mrs. Nicely a kissen old Captain Bumper, and if you want to know any thing further; just turn them wimmen out of court, that's all!"

"I would do anything to gratify you; I would go to the end of the world to please you," said a fervent lover to the object of his affections. "Well, sir, go there, and stay, and I shall be very much pleased."

Dividing a Dead Arch-duchess.

We translate the following curious details from a German private letter recently received from Vienna:

"The Habsburgs (the reigning house of Austria) while living must be revered—when dead, they must be worshiped. As a proof of this, let me relate to you what disposition was made of the dead body of the Archduchess Margaret (whose death was some time since announced). Archducal dust must not return to dust; and priestly cunning and monarchical tradition call for the enactment in one of the largest and most brilliant capitals of Europe, of a drama, fit only to be performed by barbarians in the dark ages."

"The Saxon Princess Margaret, wife of the Archduke Charles, was laid upon a block and chopped in pieces, in order to send different parts of the body to various parts of the country. The chopping-up process took place in the chapel of the Castle, in the presence of the dead woman's husband. Extended on a red-draped block lay the naked white corpse, surrounded by priests chanting in Latin, youths swinging censurs, and a number of men armed with choppers, saws, and other instruments. First, the heart was cut out of the body, enclosed in a golden case, and placed in an urn. It was then sent to Rome, to be consecrated by the Pope, after which it was sent to the Loretto chapel, and thence returned to Vienna. But it was not to rest here. Ten cities claimed the honor of being Homer's birthplace, and six Austrian bishoprics claimed the privilege of possessing all, or a part, of the sainted Margaret's body. The bishop of Prague would be content with the arms, the bishop of Salzburg wished to obtain the head and shoulders, while the bishop of Linz anxiously desired to possess the two middle fingers. The Vienna consistory was obliged to decide between the claimants, and the heart was at length forwarded to the Common Council of Innsbruck, in Tyrol, accompanied by two autograph letters of the Archduke Charles—one of which was directed to the Chief of the Jesuits—in which the hope was expressed that 'Tyrol, the always faithful,' would for all time cherish the memory of the Archduchess, who was a saint upon earth."

"Had the heart alone been separated from the body, the chopping-up process would soon have been finished; but the Church demanded more. Hence the Archduke Charles directed the cutting open of his wife's abdomen—which was done. The intestines were taken out, placed in copper, silver, and golden capsules, and sent with an autograph letter to the Cathedral of St. Stephens, where the said intestines were first exhibited upon the altar, and then buried beneath the altar. Hereupon the two middle fingers were severed from the body, and sent with another autograph letter to Dresden. All that remained of the Archduchess was then wrapped in red velvet, and laid in state on a catafalque; and ultimately the mutilated corpse was placed in a coffin and deposited in the imperial tomb."—*Evening Post.*

"The Salt, if you Please."

Everybody has a partiality for dinner, and one of the most frequent expressions at a dinner table is the one which forms our caption; and in order that our readers may know something of the substance they are using, we will tell them a few facts about salt. Salt is a chemical compound of twenty-three parts by weight of a beautifully silver white but soft metal, called sodium, discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1807, and thirty-five parts of a pungent yellowish grain gas called chlorine, discovered by Scheele in 1774; these two combined form this the most widely-diffused and useful of any one compound in the world. It is found in the sea and in the rocks, from which our principal supply comes. The most wonderful deposits are in Poland and Hungary, where it is quarried like a rock; one of the Polish mines having been worked since 1251. The Polish salt mines have heard the groan of many a poor captive, and have seen the last agonies of many a brave man; for until lately they were worked entirely by the state prisoners of Austria, Russia, or Poland, whichever happened to be in power at the time; and once the offender, or fancied hindrance to some other person's advancement, was let down into this subterranean prison, he never saw the light of day again. So salt has its history as well as science. Other large deposits are found in Cheshire, England, where the water is forced down by pipes into the salt and pumped up as brine, which is evaporated, and the salt obtained. To such an extent has this been carried that one town in the "salt country," as it is called, has scarcely an upright house in it, all the foundations having sunk with the ground to fill up the cavity left by the extracted salt.

In Virginia there are beds of salt, and the Salmon Mountains, in Oregon, are capable of affording large quantities of the same material. The brine springs of Salina and Syracuse are well known, and from about forty gallons of this brine one bushel of salt is obtained. There are also extensive salt springs in Ohio. The brine is pumped up from wells made in the rock, and into which it flows and runs into boilers. These boilers are large iron kettles set in brickwork, and when fires are lighted under them the brine is quickly evaporated. The moment the brine begins to boil it becomes turbid, from the compounds of lime that it contains, and which are soluble in cold but not in hot water; these first sediments are taken out with ladles, called "bittern ladles," and the salt being next deposited from the brine is carried away to drain and dry. The remaining liquid contains a great quantity of magnesia in various forms, and is given the name of "bittern," from the taste peculiar to magnesia in every form.

"But how did this salt come into the rock?" is the natural query, and the wonder seems greater when we recollect that salt beds are found in nearly every one of the strata composing the earth's crust. This fact proves another, that as the majority of these salt beds have come from lakes left in the hollows of the rocks by the recedence of the sea, the sea has through all the geologic ages been as salt as it is to-day. Let us take the Great Salt Lake as an illustration, it being the largest salt lake in the world, but by no means the only one, as such inland masses of saline water are found over the whole earth; but as ours is the greatest in extent, it will form the best example. It is situated at an elevation of 4,200 feet above the sea, on the Rocky Mountains, and has an area of 3,000 square miles; yet, high as it is, "once upon a time," as the story books of our juvenility used to say, it was part of the sea, which retired by the upheaval of the rocks, and that great basin took its salt water up with it. Should this in time evaporate, and its salt become covered with mud and sand; and the land again be depressed; then at some distant future age the people would be wondering how the salt got there, little thinking that the Mormons had ever built a city on its shores when it was a great salt lake. There are also, however, salt rocks taking their place in regular geologic series with other rocks, interspersed between red sandstone, magnesian, and carboniferous strata; these we can only account for as we do for other stratified rocks, viz., that they were deposited from their solution in water, or carried mechanically to the spot where now found by that ever noble liquid. We fear we should

be accused of an attempt to put our readers in pickle, so we'll stay our pen, hoping they will remember these bits of information, when next they say, "The salt, if you please."—*Scientific American.*

Practical Joking.

"A few days since," writes an attorney, as I was sitting with brother C in his office, in Court Square, a client came in and said:

Squire D—, W—, the stabler shaved me dreadfully, yesterday, and I want to come up with him."

"State your case," says D—.

"I asked him how much he'd charge me for a horse to go to Dedham. He said one dollar and a half. I took the team and when I came back he said he wanted another dollar and a half for coming back and made me pay it."

"D—, gave him some legal advice, which the client immediately acted upon as follows: He went to the stabler and said:

"How much will you charge me for a horse and wagon to go to Salem?"

Stabler replied—"Five dollars."

"Harness him up."

"Client went to Salem, came back by railroad, went to the stabler, saying:

"Here is your money, paying him five dollars."

"Where is my horse and wagon?" says W—.

"He is at Salem," says client, "I only hired him to go to Salem."

"What did you give for that horse, neighbor?"

"My note."

"Well, that was cheap enough."

D. W. BAYLIES & SON, WATCH-MAKERS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this City, and Camp Floyd, that they have just received from the East, a large assortment of Watch materials, and will promptly repair any watches or other jewelry, committed to their care. Charles Stebbins, at the Store of Livingston, Kinkaid & Co., is their Agent at Camp Floyd, and will promptly forward, and receive all watches placed in his hands, free of charge, for carriage.

G. S. L. City, January 3rd, 1859.

MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS,

WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

THEIR stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Tea,	Coffee,	Chewing Tobacco,
Sugar,	Spice,	Smoking Tobacco,
Powder,	Shot,	Playing Cards,
Pepper,	Mace,	Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,	Caps,	&c., &c.
Pale Cognac Brandy,	Monongahela Whisky,	
Dark do	Bourbon do	
New York do	Rectified do	
Gin,	Port Wine,	

FANCY GROCERIES.

French Mustard,	Mixed Pickles,
Durham do	Assorted do
Assorted Jams,	do Gherkins,
do Jellies,	Piccolilli,
do Syrups,	Pickled Onions,
do Cordials,	Tomato Catsup,
Brandy Peaches,	Walnut Catsup,
do Cherries,	Mushroom Catsup,
do Pears,	Cayenne Pepper,
Assorted West India	Celery Seed,
Preserves,	Spanish Olives,
Rhubarb Pie Fruit,	Pepper Sauce,
Peach do	Assorted Sauce,
Apple do	do Nat. Preserves,
Flum do	Capers Capottes,
Raspberry do	Natural Pres'd Pines,
Gooseberry do	Roast Turkey,
Blackberry Brandy,	Roast Chicken,
Raspberry Brandy,	String Beans,
Fresh Lobster,	Green Peas,
Pickled do	do Corn,
Fresh Clams,	Assorted Herbs,
Mince Meat,	do Sweetmeats,
Sausage Meat,	Natural Preserved
Fresh Cauliflower,	Peaches,
Pickled do	Nat'l Preserved Straw-
Worcestershire Sauce,	berries,
Stoughton Bitters,	Natural Preserved
Fresh Salmon,	Damsons,
Fresh Tomatoes,	Mushrooms,
French Pickles,	Asparagus,
Hostetter Bitters,	Tarragon Vinegar,
Boker's do	Fields' Oysters,
Le Drard's do	Cove do
Royal Windsor do	Pine Apple Cheese,
Maraschino,	Olive Oil,
Curacao,	Assorted Candies,
Absynth,	Raisins,
Scotch Ale,	Almonds,
London Porter,	English Walnuts,
Scheidam Schnapps,	Brazil Nuts,
Golden Grape Cognac,	Dates,
Old Virginia Peach,	Prunes,
Brandy,	Mountain Dew Whis-
ky,	Pecans,
Family Supplies,	Crackers,
Morning Call,	Cracknels,
Indian Queen Maderia,	E. D. Cheese,

also a large and well selected stock of

Clothing,	Hats and Caps,
Gents Boots & Shoes,	Hardware,
Ladies Shoes,	Notions,
Woolen Gloves,	Hosiery,
do Mitts,	Buck Gloves,
do Scarfs,	do Mitts,
Stationery, &c.,	do Gauntlets,

All of which they offer upon the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 1st, 1858.

A CARD.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform citizens of Utah that they are still doing business their old and well known stand, on Great Salt Lake, where the most desirable goods, adapted to the style of the people, may always be found. They have established a house at Camp Floyd, where the style of goods kept here may be had at the same form rates. It may be an object for those traveling south, to know that they can procure their goods at Camp Floyd, at the same prices as they can at this city.

Thankful for former patronage extended by the people of this Territory, they would respectfully continue the same.

LIVINGSTON, KINKAID & Co.

In the course of ten days we shall be able to our friends with certainty concerning our views expected.

1-11

\$10 REWARD

STRAYED or stolen from

West Mountain (Law's) Ranch one

roan Horse, branded JH on the near shoulder

above reward will be given for his return.

10-11

FOR SALE,

LARGER Beer and Ale, in

Co. suit purchasers. Manufactured by

Co. 10-11

FOR SALE,

ONE Thousand head of Sheep

to suit purchasers. I will take in exchange

them, wheat, oats, and barley.

10-11

CHAS. MAURICE SMITH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

AT LAW.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

S. M. BLAIR,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

AT LAW.

Office—Council House st., opposite Miller & Co.

10-11

LAW OFFICE.

W. J. McCORMICK.

McCORMICK & WILLIAMS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in all the courts of the Territory, and

also in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme

Courts. They will give efficient attention to all professional

agencies.

OFFICE—West side of East Temple st.,

Miller, Russell & Co.'s store.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 6, 1858.

Missouri Republican and N. Y. Herald will

publish 3 months daily, and send bill to this office

for carriage.

2-11

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a full stock of

GOODS, selected expressly for this market.

1-11

WAGONS.

A FEW light kanyon wagons for

1-11

BILLIARDS.

THE EMPIRE, Billiard Sal

J. M. WALLACE, (up stairs) between

Post Office, and Gilbert and Gerrish's Store, is

open for visitors.

The tables are new and perfect, and no pains

spared to make it an agreeable resort for gentlemen

the exercise of this healthy and agreeable recrea-

2-11

EMPIRE SALOON.

THE BAR is now furnished with

large and choice lot of liquors, wines, &c.,

chased with great care, and to which the atten-

tion of customers either at the Brewery, or at

called. 2-11

JOHN M. WALLACE

WANTED:

A good Working Cattle. Apply to

2-11

GILBERT & GERRISH

HOT SPRING BREWERY.

WE will endeavor to furnish the

perior Malt Liquors of the above establish-